

LABOR TO BE HANDLED ENTIRELY BY GOVERNMENT

War Plants and All Employing Large Force Must Secure Help From Federal Bureau.

All common labor in the United States will be handled, after Aug. 1, by the U. S. Employment Bureau. This amazingly drastic rule applies only to manufacturers of war munitions and to nonwar manufacturers who employ a force of more than 100 men.

Neither of the above classes of employees will be allowed to recruit common labor privately.

This resolution, passed recently by the war labor policy board, means that every munitions manufacturer and every large manufacturer in Chattanooga must apply for their unskilled labor to the U. S. Employment Service Bureau on Market street after Aug. 1.

In carrying out this large policy all employers of labor in the above classes will be required to make daily reports of their quantity of labor in hand and of the quantity needed, very much as bakeries and hotels give an accounting of their flour supply.

The object of this legislation is many fold. It will:

Give an equitable adjustment of labor among war and nonwar industries. Reduce the enormous labor turnover caused by private competition for labor. Give the best men for war work.

In speaking of the labor turnover, nomadism of labor, M. R. Watts, of the Government Employment Bureau, stated that under the present regime a minimum of 2 per cent. of labor was on the road between jobs all the time. In other words, only seventy-five laborers out of 100 were at work at any one time.

In agreement with this view a Chattanooga manufacturer stated that in order to keep a force of 1,500 men at work for one month 4,500 men were required. That is the entire personnel of labor would change three times in a month.

As another phase of the nomadism tendency of labor, the great amount of travel may be cited. Notwithstanding the increased price of railway tickets, the volume of travel is just as great under the 3-cent-a-mile rate as it was before the increase of fare. A large percentage of this travel is labor, young men wandering from place to place and from job to job. Such attractive prices are now paid for man power that a working man is sure of a job wherever he goes. Moreover, the war has filled mankind with a nervous restlessness and this too finds its expression in the railroad passenger traffic. In abandoning work, in voluntary enlistments and in the breaking of routine for adventure.

Another concrete symptom of this same fact, The U. S. Labor Employment Bureau on Market street reports an average of ten men per day applying for labor, with the understanding that they be sent to some distant field.

Yet the whole object of the bureau is to place the man in the nearest job and thus save the industrial loss of time in transit.

Want To Travel.
To enforce the observance of the new regulations for the abolition of private recruiting labor no penalty has been affixed to breaking the rule except that of "publicity."

Any manufacturer who persists in recruiting labor for profiteering purposes will be advertised among the people.

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With its new absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in hotel appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature. NEWLIN HAINES CO.



We don't short-cut for anybody. Put as much quality in our clothes this summer as though Quality was the easiest thing to get.

Cool blue or grey two-piece Serge Suits—without lining—

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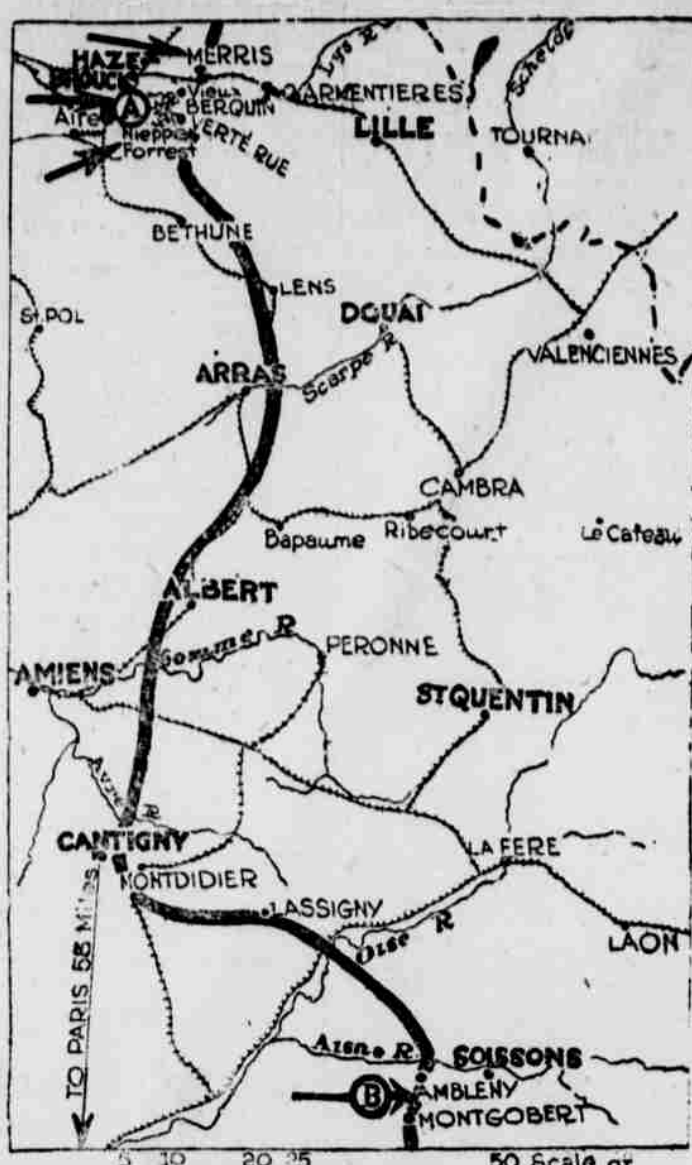
Made by one of the very few 100% wool suit makers—Rogers-Pect Co.

SILK HOSE

So good and yet inexpensive. Black, white and all good colors, 75c.

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Market Street—At Ninth
"The Corner"

WHERE FRENCH AND BRITISH CUT INTO THE GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE



South of the Aisne, in the Soissons sector, and in Flanders, on the Lys salient, the French and British, respectively, attacked the German lines and made important gains. (A) on the map includes the British attacks. The larger one was made east of Nieppe Forest, where they took three villages in an advance of nearly a mile. (B) indicates where the French made their gain—a mile and a quarter—the fight extending along a front of nearly four miles and a half. In both attacks more than 1,500 Huns were captured.

That is the penalty up to date, however, the end of the resolution says:

"A committee shall be appointed to report failures to comply with such program and to recommend appropriate action be the proper department of government."

Immediate Needs.

This fairly sets out the new labor regulations. Mr. Watts, of the local U. S. Employment Service Bureau, requests that all manufacturers using labor make a daily report to the bureau of their labor needs. A "labor" clerk in each Chattanooga manufacturer would keep tabs on the men needed each day could easily send in these reports.

That Chattanooga needs some systematic labor employment system is demonstrated in the following figures compiled one day last week.

The Columbian Iron works has a long waiting list of labor. They received some eighty-five applications for labor within two weeks. The Southern Machine company has a waiting list; that is, it has more labor than it can employ.

The Acme Kitchen Furniture company needs twelve men; seven skilled, five unskilled.

The American Brake Shoe Foundry company needed fifty men; twenty-five skilled.

Cahill Iron works needed twenty skilled men.

Chattanooga Boiler company needed forty men; ten skilled.

This list might be extended, but it shows lack of co-ordination between labor demand and supply.

At present the labor market is conducted on what might be called "peddling" principles. Each man takes his labor to the different users to see if he can sell it for a day or a month.

A similar situation would arise if all the stores in Chattanooga were abolished and the merchants take baskets of goods here and there in hope of supplying the town. When a householder desired bananas no doubt the dry goods man or the child's toy wander would come around. In many factory windows are signs "Boys wanted," "Girls wanted," "Box makers wanted." Did anybody ever see a sign stuck in a window "Pair of stockings wanted?"

Stockings are regularized. There are places to go where one may surely purchase stockings; but for labor, which is the base of all commodities, up to the present there has been no place to go where one could surely purchase labor.

The effort of the government, beginning Aug. 1, will be the first step toward rectifying this extraordinary state of anarchy. Henceforth, wholesale principles will be applied to what has been a peripatetic retail trade. That these bureaus, which have been established throughout the United States, will remain in a going condition after the war may be posted as a surety.

The time may eventually come when a laboring man may not have nightmares at the thought of losing his job.

German Prisoners Hard At Work at Oglethorpe

Although Col. Ames has gone to Hot Springs to effect the transfer of the prisoners from the department of labor to the war department, which would indicate that a large number of Germans will reach Oglethorpe very soon, a conclusion borne out by the arrival of a new company of guards, it is hardly probable that they will arrive before the completion of one or more buildings.

The opinion has already been advanced that the Germans will not be brought here all at once, but will come in detachments, at intervals. Thus it would not be necessary for more than one building to be completed for them to begin the transfer.

There is no available room in the old buildings, or if there is it is very scant because there is now a greater number imprisoned than at any previous time. The buildings were thus originally built for a smaller number and it is highly improbable that a fresh increment of prisoners could be housed in them.

The Huns at Fort Oglethorpe are not enjoying all the comforts of home nor reclining on flowery beds of ease. These hot summer days, it is hard possible to walk from the Oglethorpe street car line to the headquarters of the prison without passing stolid-looking Germans, most of them fat and dressed in blue overalls. It is hard possible to haul rock or other material to the barracks, guarded by a United States soldier.

The News reporter stopped to watch two of them unloading crushed rock from a wagon near the headquarters of the prison, but there was really little of interest in their operations. Dressed in blue overalls, they might have been mistaken for ordinary American laborers. Very few words passed between them and these only at intervals.

Both spoke in German.

A number are working outside the stockade at various places. Some form the crews of trucks of the quartermaster corps to haul material for the building operation into the stockade. There is an estimated average of one guard for every three men working out-side.

MRS. JESSE THACH DIES AT HER HOME IN JASPER

Funeral Tuesday Afternoon. Was Mother of Judge Thach, of Chattanooga.

The last rites over the body of Mrs. Martha O'Neal Thach, aged 75, widow of Jesse Thach, who was past 80 years old when he died, were held at the residence at Jasper, where she had lived all her life, on Tuesday afternoon. The burial took place in Pine Grove cemetery. Attorneys Felix Lynch and B. E. Talum, law partners of Judge P. H. Thach, a son of the deceased, were in attendance at the funeral, as was Judge M. M. Allison and some other members of the local bar.

Mrs. Thach died Monday at her home in Jasper, after a long illness. Judge Thach was with her when the end came. Her husband passed away in March.

Before her marriage she was Miss Martha O'Neal, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Sequatchie valley.

Surviving Mrs. Thach are a daughter, Miss Julia Thach, and three sons, Dr. A. B. and Sam Thach, of Nashville, and Judge P. H. Thach, of Chattanooga.

ONLY WANTS PROPER AUTHORITY TO ACT

President Wilson Will Take Over All Telegraph Lines. Burleson Director.

(International News Service.)

Washington, July 2.—Congress was today told by three cabinet members that it was a "military necessity" that President Wilson be empowered to take over the telephone and telegraph systems of the country at his discretion.

The three officials, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker and Postmaster-General Burleson, emphasized their belief that the president should be given to the president without delay. They told the house interstate commerce commission that speedy action was imperative as a part of the general plan of getting the nation in such shape that the winning of the war will be made certain.

"It may not be a military necessity at this exact moment," said Secretary Baker, "but the next moment it may be."

That was the general attitude of the three members of the president's official family. It was the belief that the president should be given complete authority to take over and run for the benefit of the nation the great network of electrical communication that spreads throughout the country. And it was generally accepted that congress will vote the authority demanded at a very early date.

(International News Service.)

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson will take over all telephone and telegraph lines as soon as the authority to do so is conferred upon him by congress, it was learned on high authority today. The president plans to name Postmaster-General Burleson to administer the communication systems in connection with the postoffice department.

Administration officials, all of whom are solidly behind the Aswell resolution, believe private operation of telephone and telegraph lines will have ended for all time in this country when the lines are taken over, even though congress decides to limit the duration of federal control to six months after the war.

The president asked the department of justice seven weeks ago to investigate and inform him whether he possessed authority to take over the lines under the new laws vesting in him by the Constitution or any congressional enactment. He was told he had not the power, and the introduction of the Aswell resolution immediately followed.

In its original form the Aswell resolution was thirty pages long. After consultation with the president and Postmaster-General Burleson, Aswell rewrote the resolution, making it merely an enabling act. The plan now is to enact detailed legislation for the control and compensation of the companies after the president has taken them over.

Opposes Recess.

It was made plain today that the president will oppose a recess of congress until the Aswell resolution has been passed. Aswell claimed to have 50 signatures of representatives to his petition to Majority Leader Kitchin asking him to give up the recess plan. A sharp fight in both houses may be the result of the present conflicting desires.

Aswell told the interstate and foreign commerce commission of the house that the properties that would be taken over under the resolution are estimated at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000. He believed the lines could be rented on the same basis as the railroads now are rented and that their operation would yield a surplus of \$8,000,000 a year for the federal treasury.

10,000 Men Released.

By doing away with the present competing offices in various cities, Aswell estimated that 10,000 men would be released to go to the front. He made it clear that farmers' mutual telephone companies would receive different treatment than did the short line railroads, under his plan. He believed the small companies would be helped rather than hurt by being taken over by the government.

"Every belated country in the world has found this step necessary," Aswell said today. "None has been able to trust government communications and military secrets to private hands. In every other country at war the electric communication lines have been put under control of the postal authorities, and I assume the same course will be followed in this country when the president takes them over."

There was no mistaking the fact that the necessity for guarding military secrets was only a secondary consideration, however. The primary consideration is that the public and the government be protected in the event of a walkout of telegraphers on July 3.

"The president must have power to deal with this problem when it arises—something that he hasn't got now," declared Aswell.

WAR SUMMARY
(Associated Press.)

Again the allied line has been moved forward in the important sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where the Germans in their late spring rush between the Aisne and the Marne made their nearest approach to Paris.

American troops figured conspicuously in this operation, carried out last night in conjunction with the French. They captured the village of Vaux, two miles west of Chateau-Thierry, and the heights lying to the west, northwest of the captured hamlet.

Some important wooded land also was seized, and a secure hold obtained on new sections of the main highway leading from Chateau-Thierry to Paris. In overrunning this ground the American forces took 275 German prisoners, including five officers, together with numerous machine guns and quantities of material. The French took a score or more of prisoners, bringing the total up to more than 300.

Effective assistance to the American infantry in their forward dash was evidently given by a French artillery which is posted on Hill 204 about midway between Vaux and Chateau-Thierry.

From this eminence which forms the bastion of the defensive line near the apex of the German Marne salient, the allied line has been carried forward all the way to a point beyond Vaux, making the position a greatly improved one for either offensive or defensive purposes. Should it continue to be pushed the movement promises further important results by the pinching out process upon German salients which have made the line an irregular one between the Marne and the Clignon near the northern end of the American sector.

On the British front in the Picardy sector Field Marshal Haig's troops have been forced to fight hard to hold their new line northeast of Amiens where, on Sunday night, they forced

the Germans out of a valuable position on the high ground near Boudincourt, north of Albert. The German counter-attacks strongly there last night but failed to regain their lost territory. Only at one point were they able to gain a footing in their old trenches, being repulsed with loss everywhere else.

On other parts of the front there was raiding operations in which prisoners were taken both by the British and the French. The Germans were repulsed in several raiding attempts.

Germany's expected blow against the western front is still withheld. Meanwhile the British and French continue to recapture small pieces of terrain in local actions. On the mountain front west of Brest the Italians have extended their success by the capture of two more heights.

Activity behind the enemy lines is reported to be on a greater scale than last week, but the Germans have given no sign of where they will attack. In fact, the Germans have not even made strong attempts to retake the ground captured by the allies in the successful nibbling operations of the past ten days. The latest gains by the British have been on the important sector between Arras and the Somme, while the French are active between the Aisne and the Marne.

Allied airmen are harassing the area behind the German lines with increasing violence. Aerial combats have been numerous and French and British airmen have brought down or sent down out of control fifty-three German machines and destroyed eight captive balloons. Railway junctions have been bombed heavily, while British airmen kept their bombardment of the district around Metz and eastward toward the Rhine.

German divisions are in the line from northwest of Montdidier to east of Chateau-Thierry, on the Marne.

Berlin reports the repulse of all French and British thrusts. A great portion of the German off-and-on report of Monday is given to recapitulation of the number of prisoners captured since March 21. It is claimed the Germans have taken 191,454 allied prisoners. Cannon taken are reported as 2,475 and the number of machine guns as 15,024.

Gen. Diaz strengthened appreciably his position between Asiago and the Breno in the operations of Saturday and Sunday, in which Monte di Val Bellia, Col. del Rosso and his troops were taken. The Austrians suffered severely from the Italian and allied artillery fire and lost 3,000 prisoners. The Italian losses are reported as slight owing to the accuracy of the supporting artillery. Strong enemy counter attacks against Monte di Val Bellia were checked by the Italians.

Vienna admits the loss of Monte di Val Bellia and Col. del Rosso and says the Austrians withdrew to their former positions.

Czecho-Slovak troops took part in the capture of Monte di Val Bellia almost simultaneously with the announcement that France and Great Britain had given their support to the Czecho-Slovak fight for independence. Other Czecho-Slovak troops, formerly under the Austrian flag, have been most active against the bolsheviks in Siberia.

No additional survivors of the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle, torpedoed by a German submarine, have reached land. The number missing is 234 out of 258 persons on board.

COTTON FORECAST IS 15,325,000 BALES

Department of Agriculture Estimates This Season's Crop. Condition 85.6 Per Cent.

Washington, July 2.—Cotton production this year was forecast at 15,325,000 bales today by the department of agriculture in its first estimate of this season's crop.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 85.6 per cent. of a normal, and the area in cultivation was 37,073,000 acres.

Cotton production last year was 11,300,254 bales; in 1916 it was 11,449,930; in 1915 it was 11,191,829, and in 1914 16,134,330 bales, the largest crop ever grown.

The condition of the crop on May 25 this year was 82.3 per cent. of a normal, and on June 25 last year it was 70.3, while the ten-year June 25 average condition is 79.5 per cent.

FAVORS ABOLITION OF COUNTY AUDITOR

T. D. Fletcher Issues Platform Telling the Things He Favors and Things He Opposes.

T. D. Fletcher, present member of the lower house who on Monday qualified as a candidate for re-election, is out running on a red hot platform. Mr. Fletcher has thrown his hat in the ring and loudly proclaims that he stands for the following important things:

The abolition of county auditors' office, which is a wasteful expenditure of \$1,800 a year of the county's money.

The abolition of the delinquent poll tax collector's office and the duties of this office to be filled by the county trustee's office. Female suffrage should be granted because it is earnestly sought by a large majority of the people.

Ample allowance should be made for the taking care of Confederate soldiers, and the high cost of living makes it necessary to increase their pensions. The law incorporating East Chattanooga should be abolished. No new offices should be created. The mem-

bers of the legislature are entitled to \$1 a day and mileage an dith is all, and they should not vote themselves large appropriations as they have been doing. He favors a repeal of the county's redistricting act and will give each part of the county representation in the court.

PREFER THAT CHILDREN BE LEFT AT HOME

The various lawyers aiding the exemption boards at the courthouses suggest that in order to expedite matters, registrants leave their children at home. The lawyers say it is a great inconvenience to have the children around their parents while the questionnaires are being filled out. So far, very few have gone to the courthouses to fill out their questionnaires, but as the end draws near a rushing business is promised.

ONLY ONE CLASS A-1 MAN LEFT IN COUNTY No. 1

Seventeen white class A-1 men will remain under call No. 771 for Fort Thomas, Ky., on July 9 from county board No. 1. Dr. W. M. Bogart, chairman. This will leave one lone white man as the last representative of class 1 men in Dr. Bogart's board. The names of the seventeen selected men to remain are as follows:

Oscar James Fryar, Smith Preston Johnson, William Dailey Jackson, Oscar Cornelius Walker, Benjamin Couch, John Houston Howell, Phillip Washington Roberts, John William Moses, Jesse Haine Millwood, William T. Eldridge, William James Grant, John Franklin Young, Fred Smith, Luther Jackson, William Albert Thomas, Richard Perkins, Harry Hallett.

NOTICE

There will be a call meeting of the East Lake Business League Wednesday, July 3, at 8 p.m., at the East Lake schoolhouse. All taxpayers and citizens are urged to be present. Matter of importance will come up for discussion pertaining to the interest of our suburb.

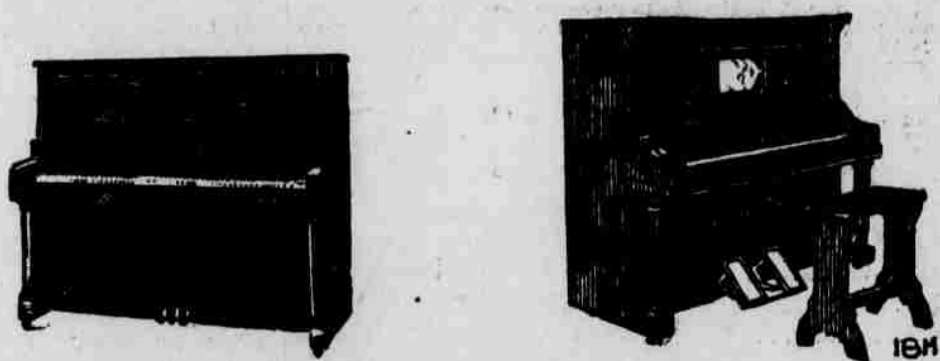
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(Signed) W. T. FREE, Pres.

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6 Iced Tea Spoons \$1.25

—The Hallmark Store



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